

The History of Sir Bevis, &c.

went to die to Southampton, and there inter them in one Tomb,
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Whose worthy Fame the World has every where.

And thus, Reader, have I concluded the famous History of Sir Bevis of Southampton, who for his worthy Exploits, and great Actions may be justly ranked with the best Champions of Christendom.

F I N I S.



The Famous and Renowned HISTORY OF THE Nine Worthies of the World;

VIZ.

I. *Hector Son of Priamus, King of Troy.*

II. *Alexander the Great, who first Conquered the World.*

III. *Julius Caesar, the first Emperour of Rome.*

IV. *Joshua Captain-General of Israel.*

V. *David King of Israel.*

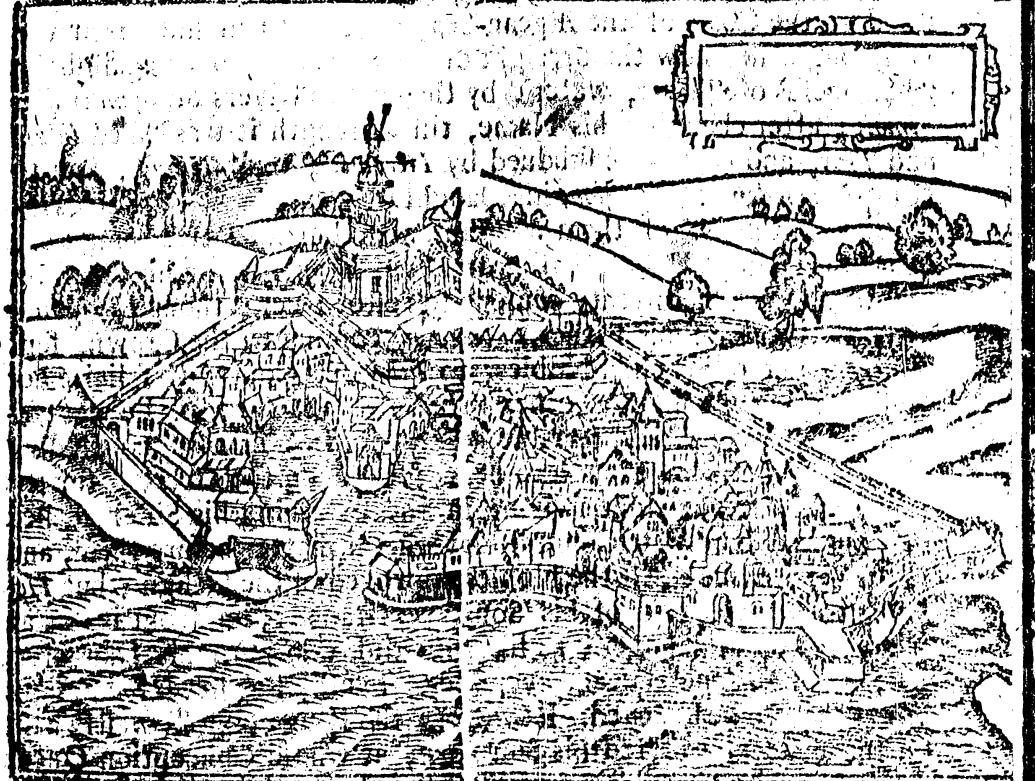
VI. *Judas Maccabaeus, a valiant Jewish Commander.*

VII. *Arthur, the famous British King.*

VIII. *Charles the Great, Emperour of Germany.*

IX. *Godfrey of Bulloigne, King of Jerusalem.*

Giving a true Historical Account of their Glorious Lives, Victories and Deaths.



London: Printed by W. O. and are to be sold by the Booksellers of Pye-corner and London.

The History of the Nine Worthies, &c.

The Noble Actions, Life, and Death of the Famous and Renowned Hero Prince of Troy, &c.

I suppose there is few who have not heard of the famous Siege of Troy, once a renowned City in *Asia the Less*, against which all the Power of Greece fought ten Years, e're they could subdue, and utterly destroy it: But being now to write of the glorious Actions of the Nine Worthies of the World, whose famous Valour has made Men stand amazed, and transmitted their Names and worthy Deeds to Posterity; I must, however, say something of that War, which has employed so many Pens, Antient and Modern, to set forth the Life and noble Atchivements of the Every-renowned and Valiant *Hector*, the eldest Son of *Priamus*, King of Troy.

This famous City, commanding once so many Realms in *Asia*, stood on the Coast of the Ægean-Sea, on the Asian side, near the *Helespont*, called now the Streight of *Constantinople*, over-against the Chersonesus of *Thrace*, water'd by the famous Rivers *Scamander* and *Simois*; after changing his Name, till at length it was called *Illiium* and *Troy*, and was twice subdued by *Hercules*; and *Priamus*, Son to King *Laomedon*, and *Hesione* his Daughter, were carried Captives into *Greece*; the first of them was ransom'd, but the latter being very beautiful, King *Telamon*, Father to *Ajax*, kept her for his Pleasure, and would by no Entreaty consent to restore her; though *Priamus*, after the Death of his Father *Laomedon*, coming to the Crown, sent *Antenor*, one of his chief Nobles, to *Telamon's* Court, to solicit her Delivery, by whom, and other Princes of the Greeks, he was dismissed with Scorn, and terrible Threats. But *Priamus* concluding himself now strong enough to be revenged on the Greeks, for the Injury and Affront done to him, in the detaining his Sister, called his Sons and Nobles to Councel, laying the matter before them, and requiring Advice: All the Nobles approved of the Design; but *Hector* and *Helens*, two of his Sons, perswaded him from it, as an Attempt full of Danger; as likewise did *Cassandra* his Daughter, who was a Prophetess, and ever spoke Truth, but never could have any Credit to be believed. However, the King being steadfastly bent on the matter, ordered his Son *Paris*, at whose Conception Queen *Hecuba*, his Mother, dreamed she brought forth a Fire-brand that

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set all *Troy* in a Flame, was with his Brother *Dioprebus* sent to *Sparta*, with many Ships and armed Men, where King *Menelaus* reigned, and there being entertained as Guest, they in his Absence stole away his Queen, the fair *Hellen*, Daughter to *Ledea*, with many of her Ladies; and laying the City wast, brought with them great Riches to *Troy*; where *Paris* was married, as *Venus* had promised him, to *Hellen*, the most beautiful Lady in the World.

King *Menelaus* no sooner heard of this great Injury done him, but he consulted with King *Agamemnon* his Brother, and other Princes of *Greece*, who looking upon it as an insufferable Affront done to all the Estates, resolved upon a War, vowing once more to level the Walls of *Troy*; appointing *Agamemnon* General over all the Forces. So with a thousand Ships passed from *Europe* to *Asia*, and took *Tenedos*, after a stout Resistance made by the Trojans, who garrisoned the strong Castle; then coming near the City, they Landed, but not without great Effusion of Blood on both sides, so that the Sea became red; for *Hector*, who by his Father's Appointment, was General of the Trojans, advancing to Succour his Men that fainted, with a mighty two-handed Sword, levelled all in his way, killing King *Protesilaus*, as he came with a huge force to stop his Fury; and soon after King *Patarocleus*, who came upon him with two thousand Men, whose rich Armour he coveted to take, but was hindred by King *Menon*, with a great Power; which King, after the Slaughter of Multitudes of his Men, he flew in Revenge of that Disappointment, driving many of the Greeks into the Sea: but at last, the strong *Achilles*, *Menelaus*, *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, *Diomed*, *Ulysses*, *Idomen*, and other valiant Princes and Captains, getting on Shore, so encouraged their Men, that the Fight continued exceeding bloody till Night parted them, and then the Trojans retired to the City.

Early the next Morning the Trojans took the Field, and found the Greeks encamped not far from the City, when the Trumpets sounding to Battle, the two Armies joyned more furiously than before; and *Hector* fell on like an impetuous Storm, making whole Lanes of Dead before him, at every stroke giving Death, making Heads and Limbs to fly about the Plain, till he came where King *Humerus* fought successfully, him he encountered, and soon overthrew with the slaughter of most of his Men, and pressing forward, came where *Achilles* and his Mirmydons made great Destruction, overthrowing that strong Champion, and slaying his Horse, and had surely slain *Achilles*, had not his Men rushed violently to his Succour, and lost many of their Lives to save him; and so pressing on, he threw flaming Brands on the Grecian Fleet, and set part of it on Fire, and

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this Day he had gained assured Victory, had he not met *Ajax*, in the fierce Encounter, and knowing him, spared his Life, and by him was perswaded to a Sessation of Arms for that time, and making a Truce, so that the Retreat was sounded, much against the Will of the Conquering Trojans; which Over-sight, cost him his Life, and the Destruction of his Family, with the Ruin of the City.

The Greeks having gained a Truce, recruited with fresh Forces, secured their Fleet with Trenches, and after this, and some other dreadful Battles, they plainly perceived, unles *Hector* was slain, all their Hopes of winning *Troy* was in Vain, and that they should rather perish with their whole Army; they then held a Consult how to bring it to pass by any means; and in the Conclusion that Task was imposed on *Achilles*, the Fiercest and Strongest of all the Greeks; who watched many Opportunities, but was as often worsted and wounded in all the fair Encounters, and most of his Mirmydens, the valiantest of the Soldiers slain; till one Day, contrary to the Intreayt of his Wife *Andromache*, who dreamed if he went that Day to the Field, he would be slain, as also the King, and the Tears of his Mother and Sisters, hearing *Mardonion*, his natural Brother was slain, and the Trojans in Rout, he armed, and desperately rushing on, slew a Multitude with his own Hand, and restored the Battle; but having taken a King in rich Armour Prisoner, as he cast his Shield behind him, to lead him out of the Ranks, his Breast being Defenceless, *Achilles* suddenly came upon him, inclosed him with his Men, and run his Spear into his Body, so that he fell down dead, and with him dyed all the Hopes of *Troy*; for though *Achilles* was soon after slain by *Paris*, *Phryrus* his Son, no less in Strength and Courage arriving in the Camp, *Paris* and *Tragilus*, King *Priamus*'s Sons, being slain, and the *Palladium*, which was the Safe-gaurd of *Troy*, stole by *Ulysses* and *Diomede*, who slew the Warders of the Tower, who kept it; the City was soon after taken by the means of a mighty Wooden-Horse the Greeks dedicated to *Pallas*, to at-tone, as they feigned, for the Theft of the *Palladium*, which, upon the supposed Departure of the Enemy, was, by the Perswasion of one *Siron*, a crafty Greek, drawn into the City, and the Walls broke down to give it entrance; when in the Night he let out the armed Men in the Belly of it, who seized the Gate, called in their Companions, slew the King, laid the City in Ashes, and carried the Queen, her Daughters, and most that escaped the Sword, Captives to Greece.

The

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II. The Life, Actions, and Death of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, who conquered the World, &c.

*A*lexander from his many glorious Exploits and amazing Victories, Sir-named, *The Great*, was the Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, by *Olympius* his Queen; this *Philip* before his Death brought all *Greece* under his Subjection, and intended to war on the Persian Monarchy, then flourishing in *Asia*, and Part of *Africa*, of vast Extent, governed by King *Darius*; but being slain before he put his Intentments in Execution, his Son *Alexander* assembled the Gre-cian States at *Corinth*; and was by them chosen General of their Armies in his Father's stead; but soon after, by the Perswasion of *Demosthenes* the Orator, corrupted with the Gold of *Persia*, the Lace-demonians, Athenians, and Thebans revolted from him, and made an Alliance with *Darius*; but *Alexander* soon reduced them to Obedience, levelling the City of *Thebes* to the Ground, and selling the Citizens for Slaves.

Thus having settled his Affairs in *Greece*, and put to Death all those he suspected could disturb its Quiet in his Absence, distributing his Treasure amongst his Commanders and Soldiers, reserving nothing but Hope of the World's Empire for himself, he passed into *Asia* with an Army of 30000 Foot, and 4500 Horse, mostly of Sol-diers who had served his Father; which small Number *Darius* so much despised, that he sent to his Lieutenant in the Lesser *Asia*, to fall upon and destroy them, but to take *Alexander* alive, to scourge him, and send him bound in Chains to *Babylon*, where he resided. But it fell out much otherwise than he expected, for with his hand-ful of Men, he overthrew several Armies commanded by the Persian Lieutenants, with almost incredible Slaughter, taking most of the strong Places in the Way as he marched, which rouzed King *Darius* from his Ease and Luxury of his Court, to raise the whole Strength of his Kingdom, in hopes to drive out an Enemy now grown so for-midable to him, and a mighty Battle was fought between the Plains of *Abraustum*, where he overthrew an Army 600000 Persians, with the Loss only of 9 Foot-men, and 100 Horse-men, and taking ex-ceeding rich Plunder; having buried the Dead, and erected sev-eral Monuments in Token of his Victory, upon which a great Part of *Asia* submitted to him.

After this Battle, he marched to the City of *Gordium*, where in the Temple of *Jupiter*, he cut the Gordian Knot in two, with his Sword, of which there went a Prophesie, That whoever could unfold it,

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should be King of that Country ; and having garrisoned that City, marched on, but fearing to be entangled in the narrow Passages of the huge Mountain *Taurus*, he marched speedily over it, his Foot marching five hundred Furlongs without Respite, and so he came to *Tarsus*, where being taken with the pleasant River *Cydnus*, he plunged into it to cool and refresh himself when hot, which caused an Ague-fit ; and when *Philip* his Physician presented him a Portion, he took it boldly, though he had a Letter sent him, that *Philip* was bribed by *Darius* to poison him ; which Letter he delivered to *Philip*, whilst he was drinking the Potion, who read it undauntedly, and soon after *Alexander* recovered.

And now *Darius* approached with a recruited Army of 300000 Foot, 100000 Horse ; when *Alexander* enconraging his Soldiers, and extolling their Valour, who had broke through so many Nations, and been ever victorious, he caused the Charge to be sounded, and the two Armies rushed together with great Fury and Violence ; but after a bloody Encounter, in which both Kings were wounded, the Persians gave way, after 30000 Foot and 10000 Horse were slain, and 4000 taken Prisoners, with the Loss of no more than 130 Foot, and 150 Horse of the Macedonians ; and all *Darius's* Treasure of Gold, Silver, Jewels, &c. fell into the Hands of the Victors ; and among the Captive, were the Mother, Wife, and two Daughters of *Darius*, who fell on their Knees with piteous Cries before *Alexander*, expecting no less than Death, or worse Treatment ; but he kindly raised and comforted them, causing them to be honourably attended, and well-used ; and falling into Love with the beauteous *Barzane*, one of the captive Ladies, he got a Son on her, whom he named *Hercules* : and after that married *Statira*, the eldest Daughter to *Darius*, giving *Parisatis* to his dear Friend *Hephston* ; and seizing on the Persian Fleet, marched unto *Syria*, where many of the Eastern Kings who had been tributary to *Darius*, came and layed their Crowns at his Feet ; most of them, receiving them again as his Bounty, to be tributary under him. Then he passed from *Syria* into *Egypt*, taking all the Cities in his Way : and having been reputed to be the Son of *Jupiter Ammon*, and not of King *Philip*, who had put away his Mother upon her confessing *Jupiter* came in the Shape of a Dragon, and got him in the Absence of *Philip*, he enquired of that, and other Events at the the Temple of *Ammon*, where the flattering Priests declared him to be the Son of *Jupiter Ammon* ; and that both Victories in all Wars, and the Possession of all Lands were granted to him ; charging his Followers to adore him as a God : which puffed him up with such Pride, which,

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together with the Luxury of *Asia*, utterly debauched his Virtues : for complaining of which, *Parmenio*, one of his greatest Captains, was by his Command flead alive, and his Son *Philotes* slain.

After this, he built a City on the Sea-coast of *Egypt*, calling it *Alexandria*, from his own Name, and settled a Colony of Macedonians in it. And here *Darius* writ to him to part his Empire with him, and that he should freely enjoy his Part with his Daughter ; also he offered him a vast Sum to redeem his Mother, Wife, and Daughters ; but he refused all, unless he would surrender up the whole Empire of *Perse* : Upon which *Darius* resolving to try another Field, raised an Army of 400000 Foot, and 100000 Horse ; but in his March heard his Wife was dead, and that *Alexander* had buried her very honourably, and wept at her Funeral, using the rest very courteously ; which made him confess he was truly conquered, since, after so many Battles, his Enemy had overcome him in Kindness ; and that it was some Comfort to him in his Misery, to be subdued by so noble an Adversary : However, another bloody Battle was fought on the Plains of *Arbella*, where the Persians and Scithians at first prevailed, and with barbarous Shouts run on the Plunder ; but suddenly an Eagle hovering over the Head of *Alexander*, it was taken by his Men as a Presage of Victory, which reviving their fainting Spirits, made them fall on so desperately, that with the Battle they won him the Empire of the East ; for *Darius* flying, was taken by *Nearbarzanes* and *Bessus*, two of his own Princes, bound in Chains, and laid on a Waggon, thinking with the Head of their King to purchase their own Conditions with *Alexander* ; but being hotly pursued, they mortally Wounded him, and left his Body on the Land, where he expired, and was magnificently buried by *Alexander*, who took Possession of the Persian Empire.

Alexander having gotten the Empire of *Darius*, warred on many Nations, and coming to the great Indian Sea, after he had overcome King *Porus*, who made a stout Resistance, he wept, because, as he supposed, there were no more Countries to conquer ; and in his return, Kings submitted every-where to him, and *Thelestus*, Queen of the Amazons, came with 5000 Virgins arm'd, to request him to lye with her, that she might have a Son by so Great a Conquerour ; and had her Wish.

Peace being now pretty well settled, *Alexander* laying aside the Macedonian Fashion, followed the Persian Mode, as well in Apparel as in Riot and Luxury, making many drunken Bauquets, in one of which he killed *Glynd* an aged General, who had done him great.

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Service in his Wars; but being sober, he exceedingly mourned his Death, refusing Food for four Days; but afterward putting many of his Lieutenants to Death upon little Pretences, and growing Otragicous in his Actions, *Antipater*, Lieutenant of *Macedon*, fearing his own Life, caused his Son *Cassander*, who waited on the King, to Poison him at one of his Banquets; and so dying without an Heir, his mighty Empire was divided amongst his great Captains, and his Body carried to *Egypt* and there buried.

III. The Life and glorious Actions of Julius Cæsar, the first Emperour of Rome.

Julius Cæsar, the great Roman Captain, and Emperour of the World, descended of the Julian Family, so called from *Julius Ascunius*, the Son of *Aeneas* of Troy, and *Cæsar*, from his being cut from his Mother's Womb, began very early to climb to the highest Honours, being made Priest of *Jupiter* at sixteen Years of Age; and though he was grievously persecuted by *Syla*, who, foreseeing his rising to Greatness, labour'd to destroy him; often saying, There were many Mariuses in that Boy, he escaped his Hands, and studied at *Rhodes* under *A. Molon*, the famous Orator, where he grew so perfect, that on all Occasions he had moving Words at Command, which mightily favoured his Purpose, and once appeas'd a Mutiny in his Army, when the Soldiers in their Rage and Fury sought his Life, And having passed the Offices of *Questor* in *Spain*, and *Tribune* of the People, he gained by his fair Speeches and Liberality so much Love amongst the Vulgar, that they every-where extolled him to the Skies; especially when he had successfully fought against, and overthrown the Lieutenants of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, and turned many to their Alliance, who were wavering and ready to Revolt: And, to strengthen his Alliance, he married *Cornelia*, Daughter to *Cinna*, who had been four times Consul; by whom he had a Daughter named *Julia*, after married to *Pompey* the Great; when coming to the Temple of *Hercules*, and seeing the Statue of *Alexander* the Great, he wept, because he had lived to his Age, and had done nothing to compare with him: And ever after it put such an Aspiring into his Mind, that he grew restless till he iabduced to himself the Roman Empire, far larger in Extent than that that *Alexander* had possessed.

After he had done many obliging things, to bind the Affection of the People of *Rome* to his Interest, he was made Consul with *Bibulus*, and soon so prevailed over his Partner, that he laid him aside,

and

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and acted alone in all Publick Affairs, managing the Farms and Revenues of the Roman People to great Advantage; causing *Cæsar* to be violently pulled out of the Senate house, and committed, for interrupting him: for which he incurred immortal Hatred ever after. And his Wife dying, he married *Cleopatra*, Daughter of *Piso*; which so strengthen'd his Alliance, that he awed the Senate.

Soon after he went with the Consulry, & himself the ~~Emperour~~ subdued *France*, then *Gallia*, and a great part of *Germany*, and sailing over into *Brabant*, after many dangerous Battles fought with the Britains, he subdued a great Part of this Island, in his three Expeditions, and laid a Tribute of 3000 Pounds Weight of Silver on the Natives, to be paid Yearly to the Romans. And when he had warred ten Years successfully abroad, hearing that *Pompey* had made a great Party against him in the Senate, and that they were about to divest him of all his Honours, and calling him home gave a private Match appointing *Domitius* his Successor in *Gallia*, that was much disturbed, and settling his Affairs as well as he could, resolved to march with his Army to *Rome*, though upon a Table of Brads, placed on the other side the River *Rubicon*, whereon was engraven an Act of the Senate, that no Roman should pass that River homeward Armed; when encamping on the Bank of the River, he paus'd awhile, saying to those about him, Now for me are safe, and may return if we please: If we pass this Bridge, we shall be making it unsafe to the other Army. When he had spoke these Words, there appeared a Person of remarkable Stature and Beauty, standing suddenly on a Reed, which made many flock about him: when marching a Trumpet out of one of their Hands, he stalk'd through the River, sounding a Charge; whereat *Cæsar* seem'd to be much amazed, though it was thought to be a Device of his to draw on his Men more willingly, and crying out, Come then, it is decreed; *Let us go to the Prodigies of the Gods, and the Iniquities of our Enemies*; and immediately causing his Eagles to advance, he pass'd the forbidden River; at the Terror of whose Approach, *Pompey*, *Affron*, young *Syla*, and most of *Pompey*'s Lieutenants in *Italy*, deserte'd the Towns, and fled; and the Massilians, and some others that made Resistance, were reduced, into which Towns *Cæsar* putting *Cato*, march'd to *Rome* for fear of whom, *Pompey* and the Senate fled with the greater Part of the Inhabitants, whereupon he march'd in without Resistance, and was received by his Friends with joyful Acclamations; then he seiz'd on the vast Treasure, sent by all Nations, Religions; in the Temple of *Saturn*, enriching his Soldiers, and many settled Affairs, and hearing *Pompey* was gathering Forces in *Greece*, and other Eastern Countries.

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Countries, he hasted after him with Part of his Army; leaving *Mark Anthony* with the rest in *Calabria*, who lingering behind, *Caesar* impatient of Delay, in a stormy Night stole from his Army, and in a little Fisher-boat passed the Seas to fetch them; a Danger the meanness of his Soldiers would not have ventured: And then, having his full Army, after some Skirmishes and taking of Towns, and drawing a Bullwark about *Pompey's* Army of fifteen Miles in Circuit, both Armies upon the Plains of *Thessaly*, joyned in a dreadful Battle, where *Crassus*, an old Soldier, crying out, *O Caesar, I shall so behave myself this Day, praise me alive or dead;* threw the first Pile, and was himself slain, being run through the Mouth with a Sword. In this Battle, *Caesar*, as in all others, was victorious, most of the Senators and noble Romans, with 40000 others, being slain, and *Pompey* fled to *Egypt* for Succour from King *Ptolemy*; and being invited on Shore with great Promises of Kindness, was treacherously slain ere he landed, by *Achilles* and *Septimus*, and his Head cut off, and that Embalmed for *Caesar's* sight; but he coming into *Egypt*, not only detected the base Murther, but wept over the Head, causing it, with the Body, honourably to be buried. But soon *Pharao* and others of the Court conspired to take his Head, but by his Courage and Fortune were prevented, by his firing the Ship-house, and swimming to his own Fleet, after which, he conquered all *Egypt*; and the King in his Flight being drown'd in the River *Nilus*, he made *Cleopatra* his Sister Queen, and begot on her a Son named *Caesarion*, afterwards slain by the Command of *Octavius Augustus*.

Having settled Affairs in *Egypt*, he overthrew *Pharnaces*, who had rebelled in *Asia*, and in the Field of *Thapsus* in *Africa*, in a bloody Battle overthrew *Cipio*, the Roman General, and *Juba* King of *Mauritania*, who joyned his Forces with him. Then coming to *Rome*, had all the Honours he could wish heaped on him: But *Pompey's* Son, raising a War in *Spain*, drew him thither, where, in the fatal Battle of *Munday*, he overthrew them. Then returning to *Rome*, was decreed by the Senate Perpetual Dictator, ever *Augustus*, and Father of his Country, had Temples and Statues erected to his Honour, and, without Controul, whatever he pleased. But attempting to be made a King that he might overcome the Parthians, *Brunn* and *Cassius*, with other Senators, conspired against him; and though several unlucky Dreams and Omens fore-run his Death, as his Dreaming he was taken up into the Clouds, and shook Hands with *Jupiter*; his Wife's dreaming the Night before he was slain, she found him stabbed, and bloody in her Arms; a little Wren flying with a Laurel-branch to *Pompey's* Theatre, was pulled to pieces by

other

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other Birds; and all the Sacrifices appearing unlucky, yet undaunted he went to the Senate-house, and posted by the way a Servt presented him unread, that revealed the whole Conspiracy; but no sooner had he taken his Seat, but *Cimber* rudely took him by the Shoulders, and the rest stabbed him with twenty three Wounds, he in vain resisting such a Multitude: And thus this Worthy, never overcome, but always fortunate in Wars, fell a Sacrifice to the enraged Gown-men; but his Death was severely revenged on them.

IV. The famous Life and Renowned Act. Joshua, Captain General of the Israelites, who subdued thirty Kings, with the whole Land of Canaan.

After *Moses*, by the mighty Hand of God, with many Signs and Wonders, had brought the Children of *Israel* out of their Egyptian Bondage, fed and instructed them forty Years in the Wilderness, he having Notice to prepare for his Death by the Appointment of God, chose *Joshua* the Son of *Nun*, to succeed him as Captain General of the People, and utterly to subdue the Canaanites on the other side *Jordan*, as he had done on this side. When going up into Mount *Abarim* *Moses* died, and was buried by God in a Valley, least the Israelites, who had a great Veneration for him, knowing the Place of his Burial, should have builded an Alter there, and committed Idolatry in Worshipping him.

Upon Notice that *Moses* was dead, *Joshua* encamped two Days before the River *Jordan*, and on the third the Priests entered with the Ark of God, when immediately the Waters retreated, and stood like a Wall on either Hand, so that the whole Army, whilst the Priests stood in the middle, passed over on dry Ground; and then they took twelve Stones, according to the Tribes, and raised as a Monument to succeeding Ages: And no sooner were the Priests come out of the River, but the Waters returned to their full Forces before. And the Princes of the Tribe of *Gad*, and *Rubeth*, and the Half-Tribe of *Manasse*, to whom the Land of the Amorites, being the seventh Part of *Canaan*, fell as a Lot of Inheritance, having sent 5000 fighting Men to assist their Brethren in conquering the rest: *Joshua* sent Spies to *Jerico*, to view that strong-fenced City, who had been destroyed upon Notice of their coming, had not *Rahab*, the Harlot, hid them under Bundles of Linnen till the Search was over, and then let them down by the Wall in a Basket; so they escaped to *Joshua*; by which good Office she saved herself and her Household, when the City was utterly destroyed, for *Joshua* immediately went against it, and by the command of God the Priests encompassed

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In six Days, blowing Trumpets of Rams-horns, and on the seventh Day seven times, when by the mighty Power of God, the Walls fell flat to the Ground, and the whole Army marching into the City destroy'd all the People, Rahab and her Household accepted, and burnt it with Fire; laying up the rich Spoil as the First-fruits of their Victory, as a Dedication to God Almighty, except a Wedge of Gold, and a rich Babylonian's Garment, which Achan with-held, and hid in his Tent; but going against Ai, a strong fenced City, and the Men of Israel being there discomfited, and thirty of them slain, this Fraud was discovered to be the Cause of it, and Achan stoned to Death; after which, they took Ai, and put all to the Sword, except the King, who, taken alive, was hanged on a Tree; as the like also they did by the City of Bethel, and the rich Spoil was divided amongst the People.

The Gibeonites, who dwelt in a Town near Jerusalem, hearing how Joshua destroyed all before him, dealt craftily, sending Ambassadors, pretendedly from a far Country, wearing old Shooes and Cloaths, with rent Bottles and mouldy Bread, to make a League; which they did, but for this Deceit, they were nevertheless punished, by being made Slaves to hew Wood and draw Water for the Camp. And when the King of Jerusalem, and other Confederate Kings assembled a mighty Army utterly to destroy them, for making this League with the Enemies of their Country, upon their Supplication, Joshua made a hard March to their Relief, and utterly, in a terrible Battle, discomfited the Kings and their Armies; and to lengthen out the Day of their Distraction, at the Prayer of Joshua, the Son and Moon, that were hastening to set, stood still for the space of a whole Day, so that there was no Day like that Day in which God fought for Israel, by destroying Multitudes of their Enemies with mighty Hailstones that fell upon them, yet hurt not one of the pursuing Philistines; and their five Kings being found hid in the Cave of Makkedah, Joshua pulled them out, and caused the People to set their Feet upon their Nocks in Token of Subjection, slew them, and hanged them on five Trees, burning 20000 War-charriots with Fire, and then marched through all the Land of Canaan, taking Cities and strong holds, and in five Years utterly subdued it, unless some few strong Garrisons, and having caused it to be viewed, divided it amongst the Tribes by lot, as Moses had appointed, setting up the Tabernacle of God in Shiloh. This famous War as it was thus finished, the last of Thousand, whose Lot was in the Land of the Amorites, returned with great Riches

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Riches to their Wives and Children; and that the parting of the River Jordan might not in time to come make them be taken for another People, they erected an Alter there, which by a Misunderstanding had like to have created a bloody War between their Brethren and them; but the real Cause being known, it was prevented.

And now Joshua having Governed successfully twenty Years, and grown Old, finding the time of his death approaching, assembled the Princes and Heads of the tribe, and gave them a strict Command to Obey the Lord their God in all things, that he had commanded by the Mouth of his Servant Moses, and to walk uprightly in his sight, that it might be well with them and their Children for ever. And soon after he died, greatly lamented of the People, in the 110th Year of his Age, and from the World's Creation 2560, and before the coming of Christ 1300.

V. The Life and glorious Reign of David King of Israel.

David the renowned King of Israel, and Captain of the People of the Lord of Host, was the Son of Jesse, of the Tribe of Juda, who, in his young Years, kept his Father's Flocks, and was then very Daring and Valiant, as appears by his fighting with, and killing a Lion and a Bear, who came to devour his Sheep: and when Saul, King of Israel sinned against God in disobeying his Commands, this Striplin was appointed to Reign over Israel; and by a Special Command was anointed King by Samuel the Prophet. And the first of his publick Appearance, to make himself known, and to rise to Greatness, was when Saul and his Armies were defied by Goliath, the great Giant of Gath, whom he slew with a Sling and a Stone; and had Michol the King's Daughter in Marriage as it had been promised to him that should overcome that daring Champion of the Philistines, who had been a Man of War from his Youth upward, and highly was he favoured in the Court of Saul, by Abner, the Captain of the Host, with the Giant's Head in his Hand! But after his many Victories, the Virgins in their Songs ascribed to him ten Thousands of Slain, and to Saul but one, which stirred up his Jealousie and Envy against him, without his deserving it.

David no sooner became renowned at Court, and throughout all the Land of Israel, but Jonathan, Saul's son, and a very vertuous Prince, made a very strict League of Friendship with him, insomuch that they became as own Brothers, he labouring to pacifie his Father's Wrath towards David, till he incurred it himself, and

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narrowly escaped Death, as David had often done; Saul by this time having Notice that by God's Appointment David was to be King of Israel, his Spirit was so troubled, that at times he fell into a melancholy Madness, so that an evil Spirit possessed him; and when David was playing before him on his Harp, as he often did to drive away the Spirit, Saul falling into one of his Fits, narrowly mist stayed him, by throwing a Javelin at him with such Force that it stuck in the Wall, and David fled for his Life; and Saul sent Soldiers to pursue him, and beset his House, where he had been taken, but that his Wife let him down a Back-way, and laid an Image in his Bed, pretending he was sick, till he escaped to the City of Nob, where of Abimelech the High-Priest he obtained Shew-bread for his Sustenance, and the Sword of Goliath, kept there as a Monument, for his Defence; of which Doeg the Edomite informing, all the People belonging to that place were slain by Saul's Command, as Abettors to his Enemy; which News greatly grieved David, who then made his aboad in the Woods and Mountains: And many were the Persecutions he endured from that time, till Saul and his Sons being discomfited by the Philistines, fell on their Swords, and died on Mount Gilboa.

After the Death of Saul, Abner his Uncle, after some Battles fought against David, on the behalf of Ibsopheth, Saul's Son, upon a Quarrel between them about Riphah, one of Saul's Concubines, deposed his Master, and made an Agreement with David, to settle him in the Kingdom: which he performed, by drawing the Tribes of Israel to his Party; and David was saluted King: but Joab Captain of David's Host, envying a Man that had such great Power with the People, and become a new Favourite with the King, to his Prejudice, secretly sent for him to treat about Affairs at Hebron, and there in the Gate treacherously killed him; whose Death David greatly lamented; but Joab being powerful in the Army, he durst not punish him for it. And soon after Ibsopheth, the late King of Israel, was murdered, whose Murtherers David caused to be put to a cruel Death. And soon after the Philistines invading the Land, he overthrew them in two great Battles, and extended his Borders by Victories over the Moabites and Ammonites, and Westward upon the Phoenicians, warring with the Arabians, Syrians, Humeans, Amalekites, and Messoopotamians, and much enlarged his Kingdom to which it was in the time of Joshua, or ever before his Reign; and settling his Affairs in Peace and Plenty, the great Decayers of Virtue, he unhappily cast his Eyes from his Tarras on the beautiful naked Body of Bersheba, Wife to Uriah, one of his faithful Captains,

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as she was Bathing in a Fountain, sent for her, and lay with her; and when she had told him she was with Child, he sent for her Husband to cover the Shame; but he refusing to lie with her, he sent Letters by him to Joab to have him destroy'd; who, as he was directed, set him in the Front of the Battle, and retired from him, so that he fell by the Sword of the Ammonites: And David took Bersheba to be his Wife: and after the Prophet had reproved him, he wept bitterly; but that Child dying, he begot on her Solomon, who after was King of Israel: Yet God punished him for this Sin, by the Ravishment of his Daughter Tamar, the Murtherer of his Son Amnon; and lastly, by the Rebellion of his Son Absalom, who drove him almost out of his Kingdom; and was, contrary to the King's Command, after a great Defeat, slain by Joab as he hung by the Hair of the Head in an Oak; whose Death David lamented in a very sorrowful manner, till Joab rebuked him; and compelled him to speak comfortably to the People, whose Sorrow had utterly disheartened them.

After this Victory won, David was carried back with the Consent of all the People to Jerusalem, where having pardoned Shimei, that cursed him in his Flight, angry with Joab, he made Amasa Captain of his Host, who had headed Absalom's Army; but Joab slew him in the way as they were marching in pursuit of Sheba, a Captain who had rebelled, whom he besieged in Adelias, where his Head, by the Perswasion of a Woman of that City, was cut off, and thrown over the Wall; upon which Joab raised the Siege. Yet David having numbered the People, against the Advice of his Councillors, to know what Strength he had, God was displeased, and sent a Pestilence that consumed a great number of them.

And now David having reigned eleven Years in Peace, betook himself to Piety and Devotion, writing his Hymns and Psalms in the Praise of God, and preparing Materials to build the Temple, and when he had reigned forty Years he died in the seventy second Year of his Age, appointing his Son Solomon to succeed him in the Throne.

VI. The Life and valiant Actions of Judas Maccabeus, Captain of the Israelites, against Antiochus the persecuting King of Syria.

Among other famous Worthies of the World, who stood as a Bulwark in the Defence of their Country, and by true Valour, with small Numbers, got almost incredible Victories over the Multitude of their Enemies, I must worthily rank Judas Maccabeus, the renowned Captain of the Jews.

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In the youthful Days of this valiant Heroe, some of the looser sort of the Jews being punished for their Disorders, and the Neglect of their Religion, fled to *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who reigned over Syria, and a great part of Asia, being one of those Greek Captains who had parted Alexander's Empire amongst them: This cruel King, they earnestly solicited to invade Jerusalem, who in the Year of the World 3796, sent a great Army to invade the Land of Judea, who slaughtered all that fell in their way, burning and destroying their Towns and Strong-holds, and had Jerusalem betrayed to him by the Factious Party; who, over-powering the others, open'd the Gates and let in the Army, where they sacrilegiously robbed the Temple, carrying away the Golden Table, Candlesticks, and Censures, with all other Vessels and Things of Value, dedicated to the Worship of God; raising a cruel Persecution against the believing Jews, who refused to fall down and Worship their Idols, slaying some alive, roasting and broiling others, boiling some in Cauldrons, and putting the seven Sons of the *Maccabees* to horrible Torments, by broiling them on Grid-irons, and frying them in Brass Pans alive, &c. which Torments they overcame with a admirable Patience, Constancy and Courage, till Death eased them, and gave lasting Joys for short Pain. He threw the Altars, slew the Priests, and strangled their Children in the Arms of their weeping Mothers, and profaned the Temple of God with abominable Sacrifices.

In the time of this Dissolution in the Holy City, and others, God raised up the Spirit of *Matthias*, Father of *Judas Maccabaeus*, to begin the Deliverance of his People from the Cruelties of the Heathen Tyrant. This Man was a Priest, who with his valiant Sons, and other Godly Jews, retired to the City of *Modin*, where he was soon summoned to surrender, and submit himself, and all with him, to the Tyrant's Mercy; but he refused, and calling the People together, repeated all the miseries and Cruelties the Nation of the Jews had suffered; exhorted them to be courageous, and trust in God, as he and their Fathers had done in the Distress, and revenge them on their Merciless Enemies: with other encouraging Words, which made them take Heart and resolve to stand in Defence of their Religion and Lives, and fight on the Sabbath-day if they were assaulted, which before they had refused for fear of breaking it, suffering their Throats to be cut without Resistance, their Enemies hunting 'em out in Woodland Caves whether they were fled, and chusing for that Purpose, to fall on them on that Day: And whilst they ware thus strengthening, an infeligious Jew, to please the King's Commissioners, proudly stepped forth and slew a Swine on the Altar, to do Sacrifice

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to Jupiter, when *Matthias* in his Zeal slew the Jew, and overthrew the Altar, and slaying *Appollonius* the King's Captain, and other Soldiers that resisted; he cryed out, *All you that are affested to the Law of your Fathers, and to the Service of God, follow me.*

Upon this, he assembled a great Company, overthrew his Enemies Armies, and slaughtered Multitudes of them; putting to Death many of the Apostate Jews; but being very aged, he recommended to them as their Captain, his Son, *Judas Maccabaeus*, and when he had exhorted them to be Courageous, and expect the Divine Assistance, he gave up the Ghost. *Judas* after his Father's Death, took on him the full Command, and overthrew *Antiochus* his Lieutenant of *Samaria*, and slew him with most of his Army, taking great Spoil. After this, *Seron* Governeur of *Cœlo-syria*, came upon him with a great Army, when *Judas* encouraging his Men to trust in God, who with a small Force could confound the Mighty, and to fight like valiant Men, he fell like a Tempest on the General, and in a bloody Battle slew him and 800 Syrians, getting great Spoil of their Tents and Armour. These unexpected Defeats so enraged *Antiochus*, that he commanded *Lysias* Governeur of *Egypt*, to march with all the Power of that Country, and utterly destroy the Jews, or sell them for Slaves to those that would give most, and utterly to lay Jerusalem waste: Upon this, *Lysias* raised a huge Army, and sent them under the leading of *Ptolomy*, *Nicanor* and *Georgias*, three prime Captains, and Men of great Authority with the People: whereupon *Judas* and his Men called on God for Assistance, proclaiming a Fast, and humbling themselves before him, and then fell upon their Enemies with great Fury, with only 3000 Men, so that he soon put them to the Rout, covering the Field with dead Bodies, and slew them in the Pursuit to the Plains of *Idumea*, and then returned to the Spoil; and soon after overthrew *Lysias*, who invaded Judea with an Army of 60000 Foot and 5000 Horse, with a mighty Slaughter, so that *Lysias* returned to *Antioch* to recruit his broken Army; whereupon *Judas* exhorted the People, that as an Acknowledgment of God's Favour and Goodness in giving them so many Victories, they should go up to *Jerusalem*, purge the Temple, and offer Sacrifice; which they did with much Devotion, giving Praise and Thanks to Almighty God for their Deliverance, rebuilding the Altars, and repairing the Breaches.

After this, he set upon his Enemies, and wasted them round about *Jerusalem*, relieving those Jews that were distressed by their Enemies, by his Brother *Simon*, whom he sent with an Army unto *Gallilee* and other places; obtaining these and many other gallant Victo-

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ries with little Loss of Men, which made *Antiochus* storm, and in the End, send *Bacchides* the Great Marshal of his Army, with a mighty Force, even all the Strength of *Syria*; and *Judas* having but few in number, many being fled for Fear, nevertheless, contrary to the Mind of his Captains, who desired him to retreat till he was better recruited, gave Battle, and the Jews fought like Lions, selling their Lives at a dear Rate; yet being over-powered by Numbers, and enclosed with the Multitude of their Enemies, *Judas*, after he had slain many of the Enemies, weary with Killing, fainted, and fell to the Ground, where he was slain: But *Simeon* and *Jonathan* recovered his Body, and buried it.

VII. The Life and famous Actions of Arthur, King of the Britains, who subdued the Pagan Saxons, and drove them out of the Land, with many other great Exploits.

A *Arthur* of famous Renown and Memory, the Worthy King of the Britains, of whom so many wonderful Stories are related, as likewise of his valiant Knights of the Round Table, was, according to true History, passing others over, the Son of *Uter Pendragon*, got on the fair *Igrene*, Daughter to the Duke of *Cornwall*; and tho' he was born out of Wedlock, yet afterward *Uter* married his Mother, and left him Heir to his Kingdom, tho' he had two Sisters, one married to the King of the Scots, and the other to the King of the Picts; which Kings, were highly displeased, that *Arthur*, who was not Legitimate, should succeed to the Crown in bar of their pretended Right; and the Saxons, who a considerable time before had been called in by *Vortegern*, under the Leading of their two Captains, *Hibgesi* and *Horsa*, as Aid against the Picts and Scots, who miserably harazed the Britains, when the Romans withdrew their Forces to support their tottering Empire, having of Servants forcibly possessed themselves of most of the East and Northern Parts of what is now called *England*, *Loth*, the Pictish King who had married the eldest Sister, finding he could not by his Ambassadors prevail with the Britains to admit him their King, but that they had accepted *Arthur*, they disdaining to submit to a Stranger, when they had so Valiant and Worthy a Native to defend them, he joyned League with the Saxons, soliciting the King of Scots to do the like, resolving utterly to extirpate the British Name from off the Face of the Earth.

The Knowledge of this Confederacy soon roused King *Arthur*, when leaving the Pleasures of his Court, and having raised an Army

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of his own Subjects, and received some Forces from *Armerica*, or *Little Britain in France*, he marched courageously against the Eastern Saxons to give them Battle, e're the Picts should joyn their Forces; and meeting their Army very numerous, about ten Miles from *London*, he vanquished them in two bloody Battles, and made them become his Tributaries, and receive over them such Governours as he appointed, with many other hard Conditions. After this, he took *London*, and held a kind of a Parliament of the British Estates, wherein it was agreed to recruit the Army, and speedily march Northward against those beyond the River *Humber*; when in *Yorkshire*, he fought the Picts and Saxons who had joyned their Armies, and overthrew them with a terrible Slaughter, pursuing the flying Saxons to *York*, where he besiged them; but Scarcety and Sickness growing in his Army, and hearing great Multitudes of Picts and Saxons, who had passed the Seas from *Germany*, under *Occa* their Captain, were coming to Relieve them, he broke up the Siege, and retired into *Wales*; but early in the Spring marched to *London*, and settling Affairs with the Saxons of *Kent*, marched Northward, and overthrew *Colgern* and *Ocea*, two Captains that were ravaging the Country, and took the City of *York*, sparing the Lives of the Inhabitants, and concluded a League with *Loth* King of Picts, wherein it was concluded, that *Mordred*, *Loth*'s eldest Son, should succeed *Arthur*, in the Kingdom of *Britain*; and in the mean time with Joynt Forces help to expel the Saxons; and that *Mordred* should marry the Daughter of *Gawolum*, a noble Britain, and the Children to be brought up by the Grandfather in *Britain*. And in this League was included the King of Scots, who at King *Arthur*'s Desire, joyned their Forces near *Tinmouth*, where they overthrew the Saxons with a terrible Slaughter, killing *Colgern* and *Childrick*, two of their chiefest Captains, so that the remaining Saxons were so disheartened, that most of them left the Kingdom, others submitted to live peaceably under such Governours as should be appointed them, and furted Christians, at least in Shew; and such as stayed after Proclamation, and refused to be Baptized, suffered Death. Then the King repaired several Churches the Pagan Saxons had ruinated. But the Saxons of the *Isle of Wight*, joyning with those of *Kent* and *Suffolk*, fell surprisingly upon the Britains that inhabited amongst them, slew them, and made Spoil of their Goods; but the King, with the Aid of the Picts and Scots, marched against them, who feignedly sent their Supplications to him, to treat about their departing the Land; but whilst they were Treating, they fell upon the advanced Part of the King's Army, and killed many of them;

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and tho' their Commanders sent to excuse it, as done rashly by some who were ignorant of the Treaty, the King resolved to Punish such Treachery, which he did by setting upon them with such Fury, that few of their great Army escaped the Slaughter ; and many, urg'd by the devouring Sword behind, threw themselves into the River to avoid it, and were drowned, and so the Land was cleared of all, but those who complied to the Terms beforementioned : And in this Battle, with his Sword called *Callibown*, some Histories say he slew 800, but this looks something incredible ; but certain it is, he returned Victorious from twelve set Battles, besides Skirmishes, the 1st at the River *Glyn*, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at the River *Douglais* in *Lenox*, 6 at the River *Bassus*, 7 in the Callidonian Wood, 8 near the Castle of *Guiven*, 9 at *Carleon*, 10 near *Richwood*, 11 on a Hill called *Aged Cathbergain*, and 12th at *Bath*, or *Bathen Hill*.

Some Authors mention he had several Battles with the Danes and Norwighians, and drove those Invaders out of the Land ; and when *Lucius Hiberius*, the Roman Legate, came to demand Tribute for *Britain*, King *Arthur* stoutly answered, That from *Constantine the Great*, Son of *Hellen*, a British Prince, he claimed a Succession to the Roman Empire, and would e're long come with an Army to *Rome*, subdue it, and make it Tributary to *Britain* ; which stout Answer, so dashed the Legate, that he return'd much troubled ; and some write, but upon what Certainty, I know not, that this King passed the Seas with a Fleet of 1000 Sail of Ships, and a mighty Army, subduing *France*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and *Italy*.

Soon after the Saxons were expelled, *Lorb*, King of the Picts, dyed ; and the Britains, unwilling a Stranger should Reign over them, in a manner, by their Importunity compelled King *Arthur* to exclude *Mordred*, now King *Pitlland*, from the Succession, and to Adopt *Constantine* the Son of *Cador*, Duke of *Cornwall*, a valiant and virtuous young Man ; which Disappointment so vexed *Mordred*, that after many threatening Messages, finding no Redress, he raised the Power of his whole Kingdom ; to which many Scots joyned themselves, and ravaged the Northern Parts, slaying and burning all in his way : And tho' several Bishops on either Part laboured for a Reconciliation, they could not prevail ; so that to decide the Controversie, a dreadful Battle was fought, near the River *Humber*, and the Britains being entangled among the Bogs and Quagmires, a Place that had been ever fatal to them, tho' they fought like Lions, yet in the end both Kings, with most of their Nobles being slain, with 20000 Picts and Scots, and 30000 Britains, the Day fell to the Picts and Scots, by a crafty Device of a Scot, who getting among the Britains, stroyed in the British Tongue, *Our King and his Nobles are slain, every Man shift for himself* ; which wrought such a Fear in the Army, that it fell in Rout before there was any Cause for it ; and this Loss was so great, that neither Nation recovered it in many Years.

The Body of King *Arthur* being found covered with the Heaps he had slain, was honourably buried in *Glastenbury* Church-yard, in *Somersetshire* ; and after his Death, the Saxons came again, and drove the Britains into the Mountains, taking strong Possession of all the plaike Country.

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The Life and Glorious Actions of *Charlemagne*, or *Charles the Great*, who restored the Roman Empire in the West.

When the barbarous Nations, as Goths, Huns, Sarazens, Vandels, Lumbards, &c. had torn the Roman Empire in pieces, and divided it among themselves, grievously persecuting all that professed the Name of Christ, God, hearing the Cries and Groans, and seeing the abundant Tears of his afflicted People, raised them up Deliverers : And first *Charles Martell*, a French Prince, who taking Courage to rescue his oppressed Country, raised an Army of 60000 French and Germans, who gave Battle to *Abderaman*, a King of the Sarazens, who had over run *France*, with an Army of 40000 Men, and overthrew him, with the slaughter of 37500 of his Men, and found him overwhelmed with a Heap of the Slain, and tho' not wounded, his Men in their Flight from the pursuing French Men, pressed him to Death ; and soon after overthrew with great Slaughter another King of the Sarazens, who was coming to Aid the former with an Army of 300000 Men, utterly driving the Sarazens out of *France* and *Germany* ; for which worthy Service, after his Death, his Son *Pepin*, a valiant Prince, was made King ; and *Childrick*, a lazy vicious Prince, of the Race of *Pharamond*, laid aside. This Man did many great Actions, much enlarging his Kingdom ; and dying, divided his vast Dominions between his two Sons, viz. *Charles* or *Charlemagne*, and *Caroloman*, the first being crowned at *Wormes*, and the last at *Soissons*, but long they agreed not, for *Charles* being of a mild Temper, and *Caroloman* of a turbulent Spirit, he laboured to supplant him ; and to that end, after some Contests, he joyned with the Enemies of *Charles*, went to *Rome* under a Pretence of Devotion, labouring to make the Pope his Friend, and to League himself to *Didier*, a powerful King of the Lombards in *Italy*, which wrought much Trouble to *Charles*, from the Lombards and Pope. But within three Years after his being crowned, *Caroloman* died ; and then, after strugling with some Rebels, the whole Inheritance fell to *Charles*, who warred with the Saxons, Bavarians, and other Nations, sixteen Years, and overcame them, making them his Tributaries : And when *Didier*, the King of the Lombards, went to *Rome*, and hanged the Pope's two Secretaries for siding with *Charles*, and caused the Pope to be deposed, *Charles* having overcome the Sons of *Caroloman*, who raised Disturbances in *France*, to put themselves in Possession of their Father's Estate, he raised an Army, and passing the *Alpi*, entered into *Italy*, and in two great Battles defeated the Lombards, besieging them and their King in *Pavia*, which was soon surrendered to him, and *Didier* their King was sent Prisoner to *Lyons* in *France*, and so ended the Lombard Kingdom in *Italy*, which had long flourished, and been the Terror of all that Country : and for this great Service, Pope *Adrian*, in a Council held at *Rome*, decreed, That *Charles* should have a Right of Disposing of all the Ecclesiastical Benefits that became Vacant, throughout Christendom. *Charles* no sooner returned into *France*, but *Adrian*, son to *Didier*, raised Commotions in *Italy*, by the Help of *Rogard*, to whom *Charles* had given the Country of *Friuli* ; but by the Care and Vigilance of the French Governours, *Rogard* was taken, and by the King's Command lost his Head, which ended the Sedition : And being now at Leisure, he resolved to War on the Sarazens and

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and Moors, who coming over to Africa, had strongly possessed themselves of all Spain, and overthrew them in several Battles, taking the Cities of Pamplona and Saragosa, and many other strong Places, putting those he found there in to the Sword for their Cruelty towards the Christians; but Agoland, a Saracen King, taking the Advantage of streight Passages in the Mountains, fell upon Milon, the Brother of Charles, and slew him, with most Part of his Army; and elevated with this Victory, he marched into France, and besieged Agen in Gascoine, but Charles soon overtook him; yet his Troops with long Marches were so weary, that they were not at that time in a Condition to fight; yet Agoland propos'd a Way to decide the Difference, viz. That a Troop on either Party should fight it out; and the Sarazen promised to turn Christian, if his was beaten; and his Troop being worsted, and mostly slain, he did become a Christian in Shew, but seeing the King at Dinner, and a Table in the same Room at which many poor Men fed of the King's Bounty, he demanded what they were; to which Charles answered, They were God's Ministers; Nay, then said the impious Sarazen, your God must needs be very poor himself, seeing his Ministers are so very poor and contemptible; and so departed. But Charles, to be revenged of him, followed him into Spain, overthrew him in a great Battle, and brought away his Head as a Trophy of his Victory.

Thus this great Man having extended his Dominions very largely, was by Pope Leo whom he had delivered from his Enemies, crowned Emperour of the West; and having settled his Empire over many Nations in Peace, he be-rook himself to a quiet Life; he caused Louis his Son to be crowned Emperour of the Romans, giving him good Exhortations to govern well that great People committed to his Charge, with a Regard to the Christian Religion, Piety, and Mercy, having got him by his Sword and Prudence the Dominion over all France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Part of Spain; and so in the midst of his Devotions he died in the 71 Year of his Age, when he had reigned 47 Years, and was a while layed in State, and then buried in a stately Monument in the Church of Aix, in a Chappel himself had founded, a little before for that Purpose.

IX. The Life and Glorious Actions of Godfrey of Bulloign, Duke of Lorain, who conquered the Holy Land, and was crowned King of Jerusalem.

Since many People have heard of a Holy War, and yet but few can tell to what Purpose it was made, or in what Region, I shall here, for their better Instruction, set forth a satisfactory Relation of it, in the Life and noble Actions of one of the famous Worthies of the World, Godfrey Duke of Bulloign, Lorain, and Verdon.

It so happened, for the Lukewarmness of the Eastern Christians, and their furious Contentts about Niceties in Religion, which caused a general Decay of Piety amongst them, that God suffered them at first to be over-run, and their Countries taken from them by the barbarous Sarazens, and they being subdued by the Turks, all manner of Cruelties were used towards the Christians, that still inhabited amongst them in great Numbers, which made them groan under their heavy Bondage, and cry to God for Succour in their Distress; when the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and other good Men assembling, it was resolved to send the Peter,

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a French Man, who had taken upon him the Life of a Hermit, with their Sup-plications to the Western Christians, beseeching them in the Bowels of Mercy and Compassion, to look with Eyes of Pity on their Sufferings, and with an armed Power rescue them and the Holy City of Jerusalem, out of the Hands of the merciless Enemies of the Name Christ; this Man, after a tedious Tra-vel, and escaping many Dangers, came to Rome, Anno 1093, Urban the Second being then Bishop of that See, to whom he delivered the Patriarch's Letters, and gave a full Account of the Matter so moving, that the Bishop could not refrain from Tears, and summoning a Council at Placentia, whither most of the Christian Princes and Prelates were invited, where, appearing in full Assembly, the Pope with moving Orations, causing the Patriarch's Letters to be read, and Peter to declare the cruel Usage the Eastern Nations suffered at the Hands of their Infidels, the Princes were so inflamed with a Zeal of De-livering their suffering Brethren, that with one Consent they agreed to raise Forces immediately, and march to Jerusalem; which unanimous Agreement, the Pope no sooner perceived, but with Tears of Joy in his Eyes, he cried out, It is the Will of God; which Motto they put afterward in their Standard, and so the Council ending, every one repaired to their Country to raise Forces, which were to wear Red Crosses on their Breasts, to distinguish them; And the Chief of these were Godfrey of Bulloign, and his two Brothers, Baldwin, and Bustace; Hugh Earl of Vermondois, the French King's Brother; Robert Duke Normandy, Son to our King William, Sir-named the Conqueror; Stephen Earl of Chartes and Blois; Hugh Earl of St. Paul; Raymond Earl of Tholouse; Robert Earl of Flanders, with a great Number of Nobles, and Gentlemen, who landed with an Army of 300000 valiant Men on the Shoars of Asia, striking Ter-ror to their Enemies; and marching on, besieged the City of Nice, the Cap-i-tal City of Bythinia, which Solimon the Turkish Sultan of Persia came with a huge Army to relieve, but was utterly defeated, with such Slaughter, that the Fields were covered with Blood, and the Bodies of the Slain. After which the Christians returned again to their Siege, and Duke Godfrey with an Arrow killed a mighty Giant-like Turk, who had manfully defended the Breast, tho' twenty Arrows were sticking in his Breast, and killed the Assailants in great Numbers, with huge Stones which he threw at them; and soon after the City was taken, and delivered to Emanuel the Greek Emperor, in Lieu of the Supplies of Provision he was to furnish the Army withal.

This City taken, they marched towards Syria in two Bodies, the one com-manded in Chief by Duke Godfrey, and the other by the Duke of Normandy and the Earl of Flanders, and in their Way being encountered by 300000 Turkish and Persian Horsemen, they soon put them to the Rout, with incredible Slaugh-ter: And having taken Tripolis, a strong City in Syria, they advanced towards Antioch; but Peter the Hermit, who had got together a great Multitude of Men out of the Territories of the Church, and from Monasteries, whose Busi-ness was rather Eating than Fighting, advancing too far before the Army, and falling into an Ambush of the Enemy, most of them were slain, with their Leader: But the Army coming before the City of Pissidia, it surrendered. But now Duke Godfrey going into the Woods to recreate himself, narrowly missed being slain by a monstorous Bear, whom he found assaulting one of his Soldier, who went to cut Wood; but though the Bear got him down, he drew his Sword

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Sword under his Thigh, by which he wounded himself, and lost much Blood, yet running it into the Belly of the Bear, he killed her; and on the like Occasion at another Time he, hearing a Lyon roar pitifully in a Forrest, and going to see what the Matter was, found a huge Serpent had twisted itself about the Lyon's Legs, and with his poisonous Sting was darting at his Head to kill him; but the Duke pitying the noble Lyon, with his huge Sword cut off the Serpent's Head, and relieved the Lyon; who in Gratitude, far surpassing most Men, ever after during his life, followed him, hunted wild Beasts for him, and tawned on him like a Spaniel, often defending him against his Enemies.

The Christians having conquered *Sicilia*, and a great Part of *Armenia*, besieged the City of *Antioch*, in which was a strong Garrison; and at their first setting down before it, Duke Godfrey, with a selected Party, only with their Swords in their Hands, defeated an Army of the Turks who lay in Ambush to surprize his Soldiers sent to fetch Provision for the Army at Fort *Simon*, brought thither by Ships from *Genoa* and *Pisins*, which the Pope had sent for the Relief of the Christians in *Syria*; and after a tedious Siege, took *Antioch*, and from thence marched towards *Jerusalem*, overjoying the Armies of Turks by the Way; when in one Battle, a Giant did Took seeing Duke Godfrey beat down Multitudes before him, came on a fury, all foaming, to encounter him with his mighty Cimeter, but after a fierce Encounter, the Duke with a forcible Stroke of his Sword, cut his Shoulder down to his Wast, so that he fell dead from his Horse.

The Army coming within sight of the Holy City *Jerusalem*, fell on their Knees with devout Prayers for God's Assistance, vowing never to depart till they had taken it; and such was their resolute Courage, that they no sooner came to the Walls, but immediately many scaled them, and beat the Defendants from the Battlements, leaping into the City, and tho' these were not seconded for want of Leaders, they sold their Lives at a dear Rate. After this they lay'd a formal Siege, and it being extream hot Weather, they suffer'd much thro' Thirst, for the Brook *Kedron* was dried up, and the Infidels had poisoned all the Wells; yet that of *Siloe* had worked out the Poison, and the Water was become wholesome, yet it yielded but little; however, they made many terrible Assaults, and at length enter'd by main Force, putting all the Turks and Sarazens to the Sword: And in Solomon's Temple found vast Riches; whilst the Christians there embraced the Soldiers with Tears, extolling them as their Deliverers.

Now the City was taken, the Princes resolved to settle a Christian King therein, and the Lot fell upon the Duke of *Normandy*; but he minding his Interests nearer home, refused it: Then with a unanimous Consent they chose Duke Godfrey King, though he modestly refused so great an Honour; however, it being pressed upon him, he accepted it; but would not be crowned with a rich Crown that was offered him, saying, *God forbid that any Christian King should wear a Crown of Gold, where his Saviour, for the Redemption of Mankind, had worn a Crown of Thorns*. And the Princes having overthrown the Sultan of Egypt, who too late coming, to relieve the City; most of them took Leave of the King, and returned home; who being busied in enlarging his Frontiers, fell sick, and dyed in the first Year of his Reign; and his Brother *Baldwin* succeeded him.

F I N I S.

The Most Pleasant HISTORY O F TOM A LINCOLN, That Ever Renowned SOLDIER, T H E Red-Rose Knight.



Printed by J. W. for B. Deacon at the Angel in Gilt-spur-street: 1703,